

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.



LIST OF ASSESSORS FOR 1871.
The following persons are appointed Assessors for the year 1871:

OAHU.	MAUI.	HAWAII.	KAUAI.
Honolulu..... C. H. Judd.	Lahaina..... D. Kakaiahi.	Hilo..... F. S. Lyman.	Hanalei..... H. J. Wren.
Koolau..... E. H. Boyd.	Wailuku..... T. W. Everett.	Hanalei..... C. A. Akau.	Anahulu..... S. Kain.
Waialua..... S. N. Emerson.	Makawae..... M. Kapile.	Kohala..... C. K. Hapai.	Libby..... W. H. Rice.
Kula and Waianae..... W. P. Kumakahi.	Hana..... M. P. Pemahele.	N. Kohala..... C. P. Hart.	Koloa..... G. W. Lillikani.
	Molokai and Lanai..... E. H. Rogers.	S. Kona..... H. S. Greenwell.	Waimea..... J. H. Kapaemahu.
		Kau..... J. W. Kapaemahu.	Niihau..... J. Kakaiahi.
		Puna..... J. W. Kapaemahu.	
			J. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance.

PARKE NORTH MAKAI, of Uleapaka, Maui, has this day been appointed an agent for the taking and certifying acknowledgments to instruments for the Island of Maui.

Approved:
FRED. W. HUTCHINGS.

Register Office, Honolulu, June 19, 1871.

By virtue of the Act of 1868, entitled "An Act to Authorize a Loan," bids for a part, or the whole, of a Loan of Twelve Thousand Dollars, for Ten Years, at three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, will be received at the Finance Office until the 1st day of July next. The Bonds will be issued in sums to suit the bidders; no bid less than ten per cent. will be accepted, and the highest, if deemed advantageous to the Government, will be taken.

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance.

Finance Office, June 6, 1871.

Subscribers to Hotel Bonds are hereby notified that the second installment of twenty-five per cent. is hereby called for. Payment will be made at the Finance Office on or before the 1st day of July next.

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance.

Finance Office, June 6, 1871.

Passengers will be received at the Foreign Office for the transportation of a number of Japanese to Yokohama, Japan, the number will not be less than 25 or more than 100.

The proposals must be made: First, on the lines that only 22 are to be carried, and separate proposal for each additional passenger over 22.

The passengers to be furnished with full rations according to their customs and habits since they have been in this country, every kind of provision to be of the best description.

CHARLES C. HARRIS, Foreign Office, May 28, 1871. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The regular annual examination of the Government Schools of the District of Kona (Hawaii), Island of Oahu, will take place during the ensuing month (June), as follows:

Tuesday, June 15th, at the Millard School, King St. Wednesday, " 16th, at the Royal School, Honolulu. Thursday, " 17th, at the Fort Street School.

CLINTON SCHOOLS.
Monday, June 20th, at Kaimuki Church, 3 schools. Tuesday, " 21st, at Kawaiaha " 4 " Wednesday, " 22nd, at " " 5 " Thursday, " 23rd, at " " 4 "

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of the above days. The public is invited to attend.

The regular summer vacation of the above schools will extend from the date above named to Tuesday, August 1, 1871, from which date a new term will commence.

By order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary, Honolulu, May 9, 1871.

The Loan.

The time for taking up the loan advertised by the Government is rapidly drawing to a close. Several bids have been made, though we are not informed of the terms, but are able to state that premiums have been offered. The amount at present asked for is very small (\$12,000), and it is hardly probable that Government will be asking for much, or any more for some time to come. Considering the length of time for which the loan is taken, this offers an excellent investment for capitalists. It is very difficult to keep money out steadily for ten years, and Government now offers to issue the bonds in sums to suit those wishing to invest. If any one therefore, has a few hundred dollars, no matter how few, which they wish to invest in a manner absolutely secure and for which they can obtain the interest without trouble on the day it is due, the opportunity is now presented.

At present all the offers made are for the whole sum of money, but we understand that bidders for portions of the sum will receive favorable consideration. Every one knows the loss which lenders are subjected to by the return of money into their hands, and the consequent lapse of time between its return and the opportunity to "place" it again on acceptable securities. Consequently the length of time for which the money in this case is loaned, and the facility with which it may be converted into cash, should the cash at any time be needed by the lenders, is an important advantage to be considered. If one pays ten per cent premium, that is to say pays \$110 for a bond of \$100, it will be found that he makes, as near as may be, seven and one-quarter per cent as interest, and, if one pays five per cent, or \$105 for a bond of \$100, he makes, as near as may be, eight per cent. This cannot be denied to be a fair interest on an investment of this nature. We are further given to understand that the Minister will issue Bonds

of any denomination required, (speaking after the manner of bill issuing banks) thus: if a person takes a loan of a thousand dollars, and prefers to take ten bonds of a hundred dollars each, it will be at his option to do so. These, of course, he can pass from hand to hand as occasion may require.

The Hotel.

We are sorry to hear, as we have passed along the streets, expressions to the effect that subscribers to the hotel bonds would not pay their assessments, and as we saw the work going steadily on, we thought it most advisable to call at headquarters and ascertain the truth of the report. The Minister informed us that it had not come to his knowledge that any one intended to refuse, and that all persons called upon had paid. He had been forbearing in calling for money, as it was not needed, but now that the work is going on with rapidity and money is required he did not anticipate the smallest difficulty in collecting the amounts subscribed. We mentioned several names which we had heard on the street, and were very much pleased to learn that the rumor that these gentlemen would make any difficulty in payment was entirely unfounded.

Indeed, we do not see how it is possible that any one should think for a moment of endeavoring to avoid his responsibility in the matter. When a man, by pledging his name on a subscription list induces others likewise to pledge theirs and pay their money, and further induces others to undertake enterprises or make binding engagements on the faith of their promises, it is difficult to see why that obligation is to be regarded in a different light than any other business undertaking. It is said that Courts have sometimes declined to enforce payment of subscriptions, but we take it, that the style, nature and object of the subscription, is a material ingredient in such decisions.

On the faith of these subscriptions, men are hired, material purchased in large quantities and the work raised to its present position, and because the money has not been called for until it is needed to pay those bills, will any one decline to pay his proportion? Certainly not.

We do not pretend to say what the result of legal proceedings would be, for we do not believe that there will be any occasion even to think of them, and are somewhat sorry to hear that point mooted in conversation on the streets; but we can say that we would like to be a defendant in the face of the community in an action brought by a person, who, relying on our promise to pay, had incurred obligations of a burdensome nature, and are somewhat of the opinion that if a judgment should be obtained against us under those circumstances, the further verdict of the public would be, "served him right," and that our reputation for business integrity would not be much enhanced by the transaction.

Whilst upon this subject, it is well to say that the work has been committed to C. H. Lewers, Esq., who is one of the Committee appointed by the subscribers at their meeting, and in whom their confidence was, by their vote, expressed. It is impossible to meet the views of all persons in erecting any structure, whether those views be interested or disinterested; and in every business, many who express their views unguardedly, carelessly, or earnestly, when they have no responsibility on themselves, would find those views very much altered when they address themselves to the work. One thing is certain, that Mr. Lewers is pressing on the structure with every regard to economy, and with a rapidity which will convince some persons that even in this country "some things can be done as well as others." When the building is up it will be a handsome one and such as our townsmen may take a reasonable pride in. No one will have the mortification of saying to visiting strangers, "We have no hotel accommodations," or of directing them to those which are insufficient and mean. And, on the other hand, those who have talked about the extraordinary extent of the structure will be surprised to find that they have been talking most extraordinary nonsense, and that the accommodations are no more than will be reasonably necessary.

Arctic Exploration.

From the time that Hudson, over two hundred and fifty years ago, was dispatched by the Moscow Company of England to endeavor to reach the North Pole, enthusiastic mariners have been found who have been anxious to immortalize themselves by reaching the goal of Hudson's ambition. Too many to enumerate have since that time adventured upon the enterprise, though but few have succeeded in accomplishing more than was accomplished on that frozen region, which was to penetrate the frozen regions of the North until insurmountable barriers of ice prevented further progress. Others have reached a higher latitude than Hudson, but the result of every expedition has been the same. Parry, in 1827, penetrated as far as eighty degrees and forty minutes North, or 500 miles from the Pole, though the only result of his expedition was the usual incredible suffering and the discovery of the current which sets from the Polar Sea down through Baffin's Bay. The expeditions which have been fitted out to ascertain, if possible, the fate of the Franklin Expedition, have been instrumental in giving to the world more information in regard to the Polar regions than would otherwise have been given perhaps for centuries. Still, so far as any practical value, either in a scientific or commercial view, goes, all the knowledge that has been or ever will

be acquired in regard to those regions will, probably, never be of any benefit to mankind.

The last expedition fitted out for the purpose of discovering the North-West Passage, is that of Captain C. F. Hall, who was to sail on the 19th of May, in the Polaris, a vessel fitted out in the most thorough manner by the United States Government. The expedition sails under better auspices, so far as government aid is concerned, than any which has hitherto left the United States. Capt. Hall is accompanied by a number of gentlemen who go out as attaches to the scientific corps.

Numerous applications have been made for places in the expedition from all classes and professions. A writer in the New York Times, at the request of Capt. Hall, has given the following description of what he calls some of the minor hardships that will undoubtedly be encountered on the expedition:

"As is well known, Arctic navigation is beset with every imaginable difficulty and danger. Besides the numberless perils to be met with in forcing his way against strong tides and currents, through the heavy, thick-ribbed ice of a century's growth, the voyager will undergo almost incredible suffering in his first long winter, or prolonged night, confined in the narrow, dark atmosphere of a ship's forecastle or cabin. Damp blankets, fetid woollens, odoriferous furs, filthy Esquimaux, and myriads of unpleasant insects which seem to have a particular affinity for the Polar Indians, and which will swarm the ship night and day, are among the number of unpleasant experiences with which his Arctic life will be marked. Weeks before the long night has passed, the crew will be almost unbearable. Inside, he will see in his companions a group of unhealthy, listless faces, pale and dejected, worn out with long confinement. It is not by the dread of darkness, scurvy, outside, he will be met with the repulsive features of the Esquimaux, their still more repulsive and disgusting modes of life, and the never-ending line of ice and snow—vistas of dazzling whiteness—whose monotony alone becomes truly insupportable. In fact, there is nothing so perfectly solitary as the loneliness of an Arctic scene. If the voyager wanders from the vessel, lured, perhaps, by the keen-scented dogs, who have probably united a Polar bear, he is liable at any moment to encounter a sudden northern gale, or Arctic storm, which sweeps with the most impetuous fury across the vast expanse of snow and ice, and if not accompanied by a trusty guide he inevitably perishes with cold, or falls a victim to prowling bears and ravenous wolves. Most of these, indeed, are among the least of the perils which Captain Hall and his fellow voyagers will be called upon to undergo, and which will, in a measure, prepare them before next summer for their long, arduous, and hazardous journey, from the vessel, northward, over hammock after hammock, from floe to floe, sailing, when called upon, the half-famished dogs to drag their heavy burdens."

Certainly, if all these are but the minor hardships and inconveniences of an Arctic Exploring Expedition, the major ones must be sufficient to appal and discourage the most ardent explorer.

School Examinations.

During last week, the Annual Examination of several of the public schools in Honolulu took place. That at Oahu College, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was largely attended by the friends of the institution, who were unanimous in their commendation of the state of advancement of the pupils. It is observable that the pupils at this institution are much younger than the average of former years, yet their thorough training in the studies pursued would credit to much older pupils, and reflects great credit upon their tutors. The annual examination on Thursday evening was one of the most entertaining that has been given for several years. The audience which was, as usual on such occasions, large, was highly pleased and gratified. Several of the orations and compositions were of unusual merit, while the recitations were very well rendered.

The examination of the Royal School took place on Wednesday. The pupils of this school showed a promptness in the various examinations in Geography, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, &c., which reflects great credit upon the Principal and teachers of the school. There are altogether, at this school about one hundred and fifty pupils, nearly all of Hawaiian parentage. It has been a most important school for many years, always having a high reputation for usefulness, which is fully sustained under the present corps of teachers.

The examination of the Kawahia Girls' Boarding School also took place on Wednesday. A number of the friends of the pupils, and others, were present on the occasion, and were all forcibly struck with the efficiency of the scholars. Great praise is due Miss Dillingham and her assistants for the care and faithfulness with which they perform the duties they have undertaken. One of the marked features in the school is the advance made by the pupils in English. All the girls at the school are Hawaiian, many of whom, a short time since, spoke only their native language, but who now read and speak English fluently. The fact that the pupils are constantly under the charge of those who speak the language they are being taught, gives them an advantage over those of other schools where English is taught.

The Fort Street School, the examination of which took place on Thursday, gives evidence of careful teaching and training on the part of the Principal and his assistants. The pupils, who are mostly of foreign parentage, acquitted themselves well in the various classes. Parents and others present, expressed great satisfaction at the evident progress of the scholars.

The examination of the Common Schools of Honolulu will commence on Monday of next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor.—Two at least, of the correspondents of the Advertiser, have been considerably exercised by the somewhat remarkable "Paper left by Leonard Parker," in regard to the very remarkable Summerfield, who was precisely the man to "set the river on fire," and whom both of them seem to have known (on west) as Alfred W. Arlington. The story professed to be told by Mr. Parker is a "well told tale" of wonder, and almost equals the wonderful comet "tale" which found its way to the public through the columns of the P. C. A. I trust, however, that there was nothing posthumous about that "tale" of the comet. I hope, in fact, that the man who made that four-propeller calculation still lives, and that he may again "calculate" something else wonderful to astonish the Advertiser and the

mariner. It is really cruel of the last correspondent spoken of, that he should resurrect Summerfield, when we had seen him, together with his terrible secret, so effectively squelched at Cape Horn. It is most cruel to set at large again such a dangerous character, particularly so to us Islanders, who would be among the very first to feel the calamity which he may at any moment bring upon us. Far better and safer would it be for us if he were still with the fatal bottle of pills where Parker left them, broken and shattered beneath the jawing precipice.

"It seems to be the general impression that more time should be given to physical education. Not alone at Puna, does there seem to be a lack of interest in this branch of study, but in all our schools there needs to be introduced and sustained a systematic, intelligent and thorough system of gymnastics adapted to the wants of all. It is not enough to put up a swing or a pair of bars, or to furnish even the most complete apparatus that can be obtained. The scholar must be taught how to use those things carefully and with as much attention to the gradual development of his muscles, as is now given to the brain. Not only would the scholars be benefited, but the teachers would find themselves better able to withstand the fatigues of each day, did they but exercise their muscles more than they can now."—P. C. Advertiser, June 17.

Mr. Editor.—The writer of the above article can not have attended the examination of all the Honolulu Schools during the past week, or he would have had occasion to demonstrate that, if, as a rule, physical education has been neglected, there has been at least one honorable exception. On Tuesday last, among other exhibitions at the Millard School, the girls went creditably through the calisthenic exercises they have been practicing for two years past. Miss Corney, the Principal of this school, at her own expense, sent to San Francisco for books on gymnastics. Had the necessary funds made, and had carefully supervised the exercises she considered best calculated to promote a healthy physical development of her young pupils.

The writer in the Advertiser will doubtless correct the wrong impression he has made, and give due credit to the lady who so conscientiously performs her duties at the school in question.

Yours,
MAKAKAKA.

Mr. Editor.—I beg to introduce myself. It is a long time since I have appeared in print, having lived in retirement for some years on the estate in the country which I acquired by writing for the press. You must have heard of me. I am the man who used to go about town taking notes and putting them in the daily papers. In short, I am Binky!

Having just come to town yesterday, in company with my friend Ginx, we took a walk about my old haunts of years gone by; but what a sight! The Stationhouse was the first place of call, of course, though Ginx is rather timid at first about going there, until I assured him by the statement that I knew the man who kept it, and that with all the severity of expression that he usually wore, and the display of cutlasses and brass-bound horse-pistols that he kept on hand, he was in reality as tender-hearted and mild as a sucking babe, and would "go through" and turn the key on a visitor with dexterity and consideration, and with a gentle that was perfectly like, if not bland. But we found mine dear friend of the stationhouse complaining of dull times. There was absolutely nobody to look up. He was reduced to talk of the good old times when he had ten or twenty lodgers of a night; now, alas, "a night" was a rarity, and a rational knock-out, or a refreshing assault and battery was unheard of. People, he observed, with a dejected look were turning their attention to different styles of amusement in these days. "For instance," said he, "do you hear that noise over yonder that resembles the prattle of a brook over its shingly bed? That's a new-fangled thing they call a skating rink, where grown-up men and women get on rollers and go flying about the room for hours, and then declare that they like it. They call it amusement and exercise. Oh, yes, the town is getting degenerated!"

Ginx and I immediately agreed to become degenerated, and went to the rink. After sitting awhile as spectators, we concluded it was easy enough to do. It was just like the skating on ice that we used to do when we were boys. Going round the room like mad, turning suddenly round, going backward, cutting figures of eight—it was exciting and exciting. We went in, and I, put on the rollers, and then—we rolled. First, however, we several times took deliberate views of the premises, from various positions, once posteriorly in attitude, and several times from a horizontal point of observation. The lookers on laughed obstreperously, evidently mistaking the intention of our movements, but it was grand sport, and we enjoyed hugely this style of being demoralized, and shall go again. BINKY.

CROCKET COURT.—The June Term of the Circuit Court was opened at Lahaina on Tuesday, June 13th, Mr. Justice Hartwell presiding. The commission of Mr. Justice Foranier, as Circuit Judge, was read, and he took his seat on the bench. The following cases came before the Court:
Re vs. Andrew J. Lawrence, Gross Cheat—Plea not guilty; trial assigned for Monday, June 19th; R. H. Stanley for defense.
Re vs. Mas, Perjury—Verdict guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment; Mr. Kaulahia for defense.
Re vs. Eandoo, Perjury—Verdict guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment; Mr. Nabaku for defense.
Re vs. Kaimakahi, Perjury—Admitted as a witness for the Crown; indictment not pro; Mr. Thompson for defense.
Re vs. Puna, Perjury—Verdict guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment.
Re vs. Lolo, Uttering Forged Paper—Plea not guilty; sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and \$10 fine; Mr. Thompson for defense.
Re vs. Hellen, Uttering Forged Paper—Plea not guilty; sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and \$15 fine; Mr. Thompson for defense.
Re vs. Kaimakahi, Uttering Forged Paper—Plea not guilty; trial assigned for Monday, June 19th; R. H. Stanley for defense.
Re vs. Napapa, Embellishment—Appealed from Circuit Court; not pro.

Health of the Hawaiian Islands.—Discontinued by plaintiff; Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Thompson for plaintiff; Mr. Judd and Mr. Keayewahua for defendants.
Campbell et al vs. Tong Fook, Desertion of Master—Appeal from Circuit Court; defendant defaulted; Mr. Thompson for plaintiff.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP CANAL.—The brain and capital of commerce of the United States, says an exchange, are contributing to the shortening of transportation routes. A new route is proposed for steamers from the Mississippi, and to be built as a canal, and will be a great improvement on the existing route, and the total cost of the whole canal, when completed, would not be more than \$100,000, or a little more than twice as much as the cost of the new bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis. The St. Louis merchants think favorably of the project, and expect the result of its execution, an immense trade in grain, cotton, sugar, lumber, pulp, pitch and turpentine. With the completion of the canal, and the Gulf Stream, the wheat raised in Omaha can be conveyed to the head-lands of Europe at one-half the cost required to put it into the New York by rail. It is said that after the enterprise is in successful operation, Chicago will be a second London, and the capitalists of Chicago know better than to allow anything of the kind.

DEATH OF SHERMAN PECK, Esq.—The announcement, on the morning of Sunday last, of the death on Saturday evening of Sherman Peck, Esq., senior partner of the House of C. Brewer & Co., took the community by surprise. Although he had been ill for some days previous, no great alarm was observed, and it was hoped that he would soon be able to resume his business. It has seldom been the lot of the people of Honolulu to follow to his last resting place a more honored citizen. Having been identified with the commercial development of these Islands, with but a small interval, for nearly half a century, he had, by a course of unvaried integrity, earned a name among all classes for honor and uprightness which none can excel, and to which few ever attain.

Mr. Peck was born in Berlin, Ct., in December, 1809, and hence had reached the ripe age of "three score and ten" at the time of his death. Like so many of the enterprising young men of New England he went South, and for some years was engaged in business in Charleston, S. C. From that city he went to the City of Mexico, where he spent two years, and came to these Islands via California in 1829. He was for several years engaged in various mercantile enterprises, including a voyage to Valparaiso, another to Manila and a cruise among the South Sea Islands. On returning again to the Islands he engaged enthusiastically in the culture of rice on the Island of Kaula, with two other gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. Titcomb, is now living on that Island. This enterprise not proving as successful as its projects anticipated, was abandoned, and Mr. Peck, in 1841, established himself in company with Mr. Aris as a ship chandler at Lahaina, then the principal port of resort for whalers in this ocean.

After successfully conducting his business at Lahaina for five years, he sold his interest to Panchard & Co., in the fall of 1846. In 1847, he returned to the United States, where, although possessed of a comfortable fortune, the business habits which he had acquired during his hitherto very active life, impelled him to engage in mercantile pursuits. Meeting with disasters which swept away his whole fortune, he returned to these Islands in 1859, when he became the senior partner in the House of Brewer & Co., that House having succeeded to a business of C. Brewer, Esq. It is unnecessary to say that in the twelve years during which Mr. Peck has been connected with the above firm, his every act has been guided by the strictest principles of Christian honor and integrity, and has added in no small degree to maintaining the well earned reputation of the House for the highest standard of commercial integrity.

Mr. Peck had, for many years previous to his death, been a devout and consistent Christian. His place at public worship, except when bodily infirmity prevented, was always filled. In fact, his life was one which all would do well to emulate. At twelve o'clock on Monday previous to his death he was generally closed as a token of respect to the deceased, and the funeral, which took place from his late residence at half past four o'clock was attended by a large number of our citizens. The following letter of condolence signed by our principal merchants was handed to the bereaved widow:

Honolulu, June 16th, 1871.
MADAM: We, the undersigned, members of the Mercantile community of Honolulu, bear with deep grief the loss which you have sustained in the death of your lamented husband. In this hour of your sorrow, we tenderly express on that score, that we may say next to the sympathy we all feel with you and your family in this bereavement. But we further desire to record our high regard for the memory of our deceased friend, and our admiration of the character for integrity, commercial morality, and practical Christianity which he has maintained in our midst unswerving through so long a series of years. The last notice taken of regard we can show to our departed friend, is by following his remains to the grave, but we shall long hold his memory in veneration, as the true type of a Christian merchant.

We remain, Madam, very respectfully yours.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States, New Zealand

AND

AUSTRALIA

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE!

For San Francisco

For Auckland

And Other Ports of New Zealand.

The Steamship

NEBRASKA

WILL LEAVE

For the above Ports on or about July 1st.

For Sydney and Melbourne.

For freight or passage apply to

22 31 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

The Steamers of the U. S. N. Z. and A.

Mail Steamship Line

Will Leave San Francisco for Honolulu,

AS FOLLOWS:

June 21st September 13th

July 19th October 11th

August 15th

The public will have timely notice of the dates of departure from Honolulu for San Francisco, Perth in New Zealand and Australia, and all further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Passengers

Can be booked at Honolulu to San Francisco, Omaha,

St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Liverpool, at low rates, which will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1871; also to Auckland and other ports in New Zealand, Sydney, S. S. W., and Melbourne.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

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Skating Notice.

THE HONOLULU SKATING RINK

AT BUFFUM'S HALL

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR PRACTICE FROM THIS DATE, AS FOLLOWS:

Monday Night.....from 8 to 11

Tuesday Night.....from 8 to 11

Wednesday Night.....from 8 to 11

Thursday Night.....from 8 to 11

Friday Night.....from 8 to 11

Also on

Tuesday Afternoon.....from 4 to 5

Wednesday Afternoon.....from 4 to 5

Thursday Afternoon.....from 4 to 5

Friday Afternoon.....from 4 to 5

And For Ladies Only,

Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

This arrangement will continue until the next arrival from San Francisco, when we shall receive a full assortment of skates, and shall open formally with a skater arranged for general, private and club skates, of which notice will be given through the papers. Strict order will be maintained and no expense spared in order to give satisfaction and meet the wishes of our patrons. Tickets and seats can be had at Mr. Thayer's Stationery and News Store, Merchant Street, or at the door of the rink.

ADMISSION: 25 cents—use of skates, 25 cents per hour.

SKATING TICKETS 25 cents each, giving admittance to Hall and use of Skates for one hour.

WILLIAMS & WALLACE, Proprietors.

OREGON HAMS. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

MERCHANDISE, &C.

H. HACKFELD & CO

Offer for Sale,

BY THE

Hawaiian Bark 'KA MOI,

From London.

THE FOLLOWING

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Selected with Great Care

FOR THIS MARKET

CONSISTING OF—

English Prints, Fancy Laces, & Mourning.

Safring Prints, Twilled chamois Prints.

Fancy Muslins, Victoria Laces, mosquito netting.

Superior black Coburg, black Alpaca.

French Merinos and Crapes, woollen dress Goods.

Black and blue Broad Cloth.

Italian Cloth.</